

NEW ENGLAND SINAI HOSPITAL

New England Sinai Hospital is a for-profit chronic care hospital located in Stoughton. It has 209 staffed beds, making up 19% of all staffed hospital beds among chronic care hospitals. All 209 of its beds are chronic care and rehabilitation beds. New England Sinai is a member of the Steward Health Care System. It received a \$308,334 Infrastructure and Capacity Building (ICB) grant in FY13.

SERVICES New England Sinai provides long-term acute care, ambulatory, and outpatient rehabilitation services. In FY12, the average length of stay at New England Sinai was 32 days.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE New England Sinai's total revenue in FY12 was \$73 million. Its FY12 public payer mix was 73%, the lowest of all chronic care hospitals. Its FY12 inpatient cost[†] per day was \$1,318, approximately 15% higher than the average chronic care hospital. It was unprofitable each year in the FY09 to FY12 period, and reported a loss of \$7.8 million (-10.7% total margin) in FY12.

AT A GLANCE

TOTAL BEDS: 209, 19% of cohort beds

% OCCUPANCY: 62%, < cohort avg. (67%)

PUBLIC PAYER MIX: 73%, lowest in cohort (avg. 79%)

TOTAL REVENUE in FY12: \$73 million, 5.7% of statewide

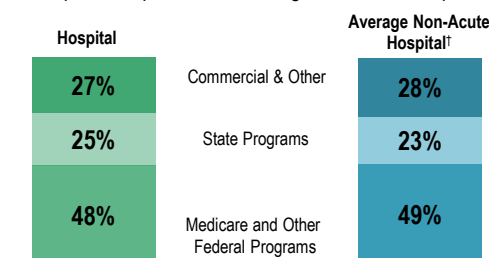
TAX STATUS: For profit

INPATIENT:OUTPATIENT REVENUE in FY12: 94%:6%

TOTAL MARGIN in FY12: -10.7% (-\$7.8 million)

PAYER MIX

What was the hospital's overall payer mix (gross charges) in FY12, and how does this hospital compare to the average non-acute hospital's payer mix?

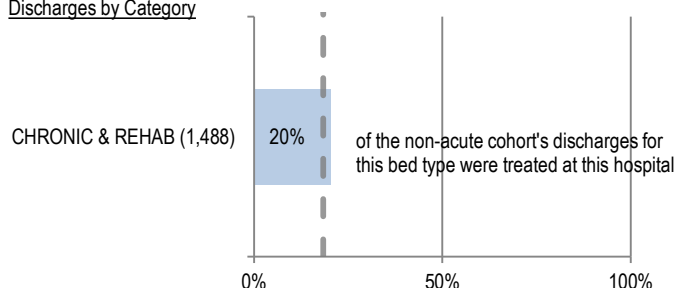


Percentage calculations may not sum to 100% due to rounding

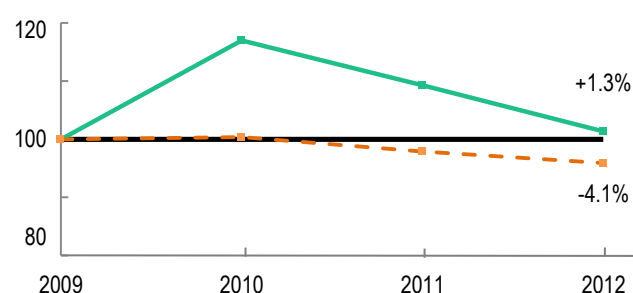
SERVICES

What type(s) of inpatient services, categorized by bed type, did the hospital provide in FY12? What proportion of its peer cohort's inpatient cases did this hospital treat?

Discharges by Category

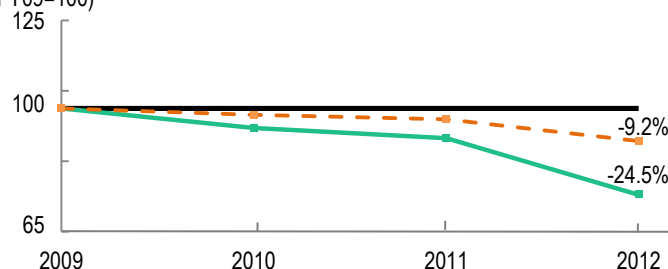


How has the hospital's average length of stay changed compared to FY09, and how does this hospital compare to the average hospital in its peer cohort? (FY09=100)



UTILIZATION TRENDS

How has the volume of the hospital's inpatient days changed compared to FY09, and how does this hospital compare to the average hospital in its peer cohort? (FY09=100)



How has the volume of the hospital's outpatient visits changed compared to FY09? (FY09=100)

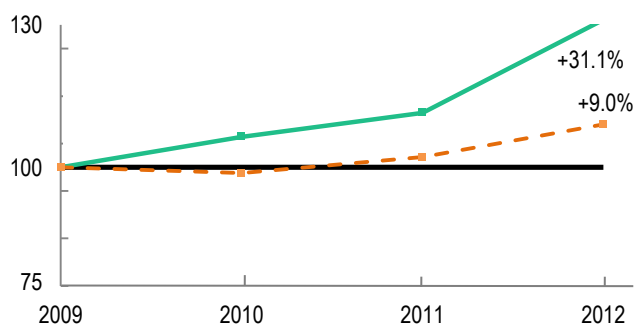


For descriptions of the metrics, please see Technical Appendix.

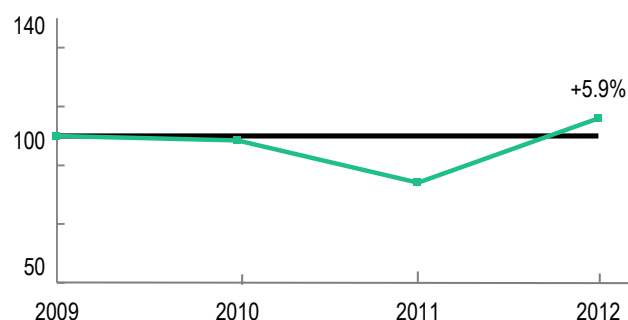
— Hospital — Peer Cohort

COST TRENDS

How has the hospital's inpatient cost[‡] per day changed compared to FY09, and how does this hospital compare to the average hospital in its peer cohort? (FY09=100)



How have the hospital's total outpatient costs changed compared to FY09? (FY09=100)

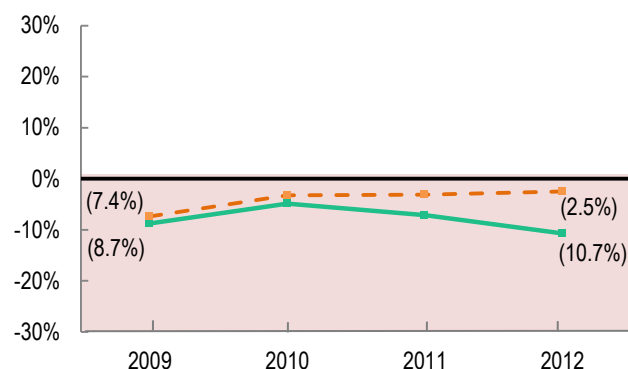


FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

How have the hospital's total revenue and costs changed between FY09 and FY12?

Revenue, Cost & Profit/Loss (in millions)					
FY	Total Revenue	% Change	Total Cost	% Change	Total Profit/Loss
2009	\$73		\$79		(\$6.4)
2010	\$76	4.8%	\$80	1.1%	(\$3.7)
2011	\$76	(0.8%)	\$81	1.4%	(\$5.4)
2012	\$73	(3.7%)	\$81	(0.4%)	(\$7.8)

What was the hospital's total margin between FY09 and FY12, and how does this compare to the median of its peer cohort hospitals?



For descriptions of the metrics, please see Technical Appendix.

Non-acute hospitals in Massachusetts are typically identified as psychiatric, rehabilitation, and chronic care facilities. CHIA has defined non-acute hospitals in this publication using the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) and Department of Mental Health (DMH) license criteria.

Psychiatric hospitals are licensed by DMH for psychiatric services, and by DPH for substance abuse services.

Rehabilitation hospitals provide intensive post-acute rehabilitation services, such as physical, occupational, and speech therapy services. For Medicare payment purposes, the federal government classifies hospitals as rehabilitation hospitals if they provide more than 60% of their inpatient services to patients with one or more of 13 diagnoses listed in federal regulations.

Chronic hospitals are hospitals with an average length of patient stay greater than 25 days. These hospitals typically provide longer-term care, such as ventilator dependent care. Medicare classifies chronic hospitals as Long-Term Care Hospitals, using the same 25-day threshold.

[‡] Costs were adjusted to exclude direct medical education costs and physician compensation.

[†] Average Non-Acute Hospital does not include Specialty hospitals.

For more information, please contact:

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